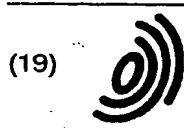


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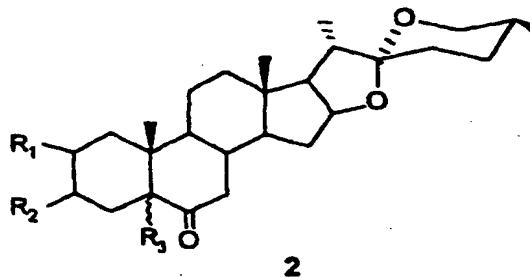
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(54) **POLYHYDROXYSPIROSTANNONES AS PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS**

(57) This present invention is related with the biological chemical branch, and in particular with the preparation of new spirostanics analogues of brassinosteroids and with oxygenated functions in different positions of the A ring starting from sapogenins steroidal, through the performance of dihydroxylation reactions to a Δ^2 -steroid as principal reaction. The preparation of 6-oxo spirobrassinosteroids is described with oxygenated functions in positions 2 and 3 or 3 and 5, with the following general formula (2):



where:

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Compounds	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
2a	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2b	HO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2c	CH ₃ COO β	HO β	H α
2d	HO β	HO β	H α
2e	HO β	HO β	H β
2f	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H β
2g	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2h	CH ₃ COO β	HO α	H α
2i	HO β	HO α	H α
2j	HO β	HO α	H β
2k	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H β
2l	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2m	HO α	HO β	H α
2n	HO α	HO α	H α
2ñ	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2o	H	CH ₃ COO β	HO α
2p	H	HO β	HO α
2q	H	HO β	HO β
2r	HO α	HO α	HO α
2s	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	HO α

These synthesized compounds present regulating activity of plant growth in very low concentrations, with wide perspectives for their use in Agriculture.

Description

[0001] This invention is related to the chemical-biological sector and in particular by a procedure for to obtain new spirostan analogs of brassinosteroids based on steroidal sapogenins, through partial synthesis. These spirostan analogs have a regulating effect on plant growth.

[0002] Brassinosteroids are steroidal compounds, with a regulating activity on plant-growth and which are found in very small quantities in plants. For this reason extracting them from plants is economically prohibitive. Some of the natural compounds have been obtained synthetically but with very low yields, thus the current tendency is to synthesize analogs of these compounds.

[0003] The majority of them possess (among other typical structural requirements), a $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -diol system in the A ring and a union trans of the A and B rings, of the steroidal system. Many scientists attribute a relevant importance to this peculiarity because of the biological activity that they are able to carry out.

[0004] For that reason, some of the analogs of synthesized brassinosteroids present substituents in positions 2 and 3 of the A ring with alpha stereochemical, which exhibit activity as regulators of plant growth, (Kohout, L., Strnad, M., Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. 57, 1731, 1992; Cerny, V., et al Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. 51, 687, 1986.)

[0005] However, in recent years, some biologically active natural brassinosteroids, have been isolated. These present a system $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -diol, but with a different stereochemistry (Ki Kim, S. "A.C.S. Symposium Series 474", Am. Chem. Soc., USA., 26, 1991), like for example: 2-epicastasterone ($2\beta,3\alpha$ -diol), 3-epicastasterone ($2\alpha,3\beta$ -diol) and 2 $\beta,3\beta$ -diepicastasterone (2,3-diol). On the other hand analogs of brassinosteroids with stereochemistry $2\beta,3\beta$ that are more active than the analogs with stereochemistry $2\alpha,3\alpha$ have been prepared, as well as analogs with the H-5 β which are more active than those which possess H-5 α (Kohout et al "A.C.S. Symposium Series 474", Am. Chem. Soc., USA., Cap.6, 1991).

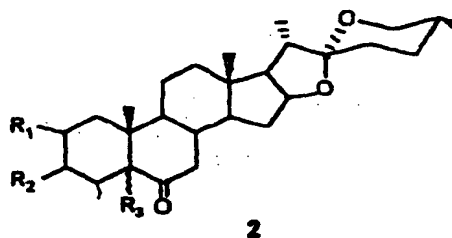
[0006] It is also interesting to study how variations in the positions of these hydroxylic groups in the A ring influence the biological activity that these compounds exert.

[0007] In 1984 Schwantz, R. et al, (Revue Roumanie de Chimie, 29, 9-10, 755-759, 1984) published the synthesis of the (25R) 3β -acetoxy-5 α -hydroxy-spirostan-6-one as an intermediary compound for the synthesis of 3β -acetoxy-B-nor-androst-5-en- 3β -ol-17-one and 3β -acetoxy-B-nor-pregn-5-en- 3β -ol-20-one, by utilizing acetylation reactions with acetic anhydride and pyridine, to obtain the acetate of diosgenin. Then an epoxidation of the double bond with sodium acetate, chloroform and peracetic acid at 14.5%, is performed to obtain the corresponding epoxide and subsequently it is oxidized utilizing acetone and chromic anhydride dissolved in water.

[0008] In the present invention, with the purpose of obtaining the compounds with hydroxyl substituents in the positions 3 and 5, for example: the (25R) $3\beta,5\alpha$ -dihydroxy-spirostan-6-one and the (25R) $3\beta,5\beta$ -dihydroxy-spirostan-6-one, the previously described methods was repeated, until (25R) 3β -acetoxy-5 α -hydroxy-spirostan-6-one which constitutes the precursor of the diol compound was obtained, noting that in the epoxide oxidation with the above mentioned conditions, the reaction takes place with difficulties and low yields to produce the corresponding ketol.

[0009] Also this process requires the acetylation of diosgenin with acetic anhydride and pyridine at room temperature for 24 hours, which, in addition to the time required involves the utilization of a pyridine reagent which is toxic.

[0010] Bearing this in mind it was decided to look for a procedure for the synthesis of spirostanones with oxygenating functions in different positions of the A ring with a different stereochemistry to utilize more feasible and higher yield procedures in their preparation. The methods used to new spirobrassinosteroids with the general formula is described below:



Compounds	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
2a	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2b	HO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2c	CH ₃ COO β	HO β	H α
2d	HO β	HO β	H α
2e	HO β	HO β	H β
2f	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H β
2g	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2h	CH ₃ COO β	HO α	H α
2i	HO β	HO α	H α
2j	HO β	HO α	H β
2k	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H β
2l	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2m	HO α	HO β	H α
2n	HO α	HO α	H α
2ñ	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2o	H	CH ₃ COO β	HO α
2p	H	HO β	HO α
2q	H	HO β	HO β
2r	HO α	HO α	HO α
2s	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	HO α

[0011] The compounds with these general formulas present a regulating activity on plant growth.

[0012] A cis-hydroxilation β, following the method recorded by Woodward (J.A.C.S., 80, 209, 1958), was carried out on the compound utilizing between 10-15 portions in acetic acid volume, followed by silver acetate, iodine and a water solution of acetic acid in molar molar of (2-2.5), (1-1.2), and (0,14-0,16), to obtain products 2a, 2b and 2c.

[0013] The reaction can also be carried out changing the silver acetate for an equivalent quantity of copper acetate (Mangoni, L. et al. Tetrahedron Letters, 1973; Horiuchi, Aakira C. J. Yasno Chemistry Letters, 1988).

[0014] The saponification of 2a, 2b and 2c, with potassium carbonate or potassium hydroxide (in molar proportion of 1,8-2,2) in an appropriate solvent produces 2d and 2e. An acetilation reaction is carried out on the compound 2f is formed.

[0015] An epoxidation reaction according to the method reported by (Schwartz, N.M. et al, J.O.C., 29, 1979, 1964), is carried out on the compounds (25R) 5α-2-spirosten-6-one (1), utilizing between (8-12) portions in volume of the appropriate solvent and the epoxidant agent in molar proportion of (2-2.5), the synthesized epoxide is opened using between (18-22) parts in acetic acid volume, to obtain compounds 2g and 2h.

[0016] The saponification of a mixture of compounds 2g and 2h with potassium carbonate or potassium hydroxide in molar proportion of (1.8-1.2) in appropriate solvent, produce the compounds 2i and 2j. The compound 2k is obtained by means of an acetilation of compound 2j.

[0017] Compound 2l is obtained by direct oxidation of the double bond of diacetate of yucagenin utilizing (6-7) parts in volume of tetrahydrofurane and a solution of borane in 1,4-oxatiane in a molar proportion of (2-2.5), followed by the dissolution of NaOH 2 N, utilizing (1.5-2.5) parts in volume and (6.5-7) parts in volume of H₂O₂, followed by an oxidation with (3-5) parts in volume of Jones reagent.

[0018] Compound 2l is saponificated in a similar manner to compounds 2g and 2h, to obtain the compound 2m.

[0019] A cis hidroxilation α following the method reported by Ishiguro et al. (Chem. Commun., 20, 962, 1980) is carried out on compound (25R) 5α-2-spirosten-6-one (1) utilizing tetrahydrofurane and water between (10-30) and (1-5)

parts in volume respectively, followed by tetroxide of osmium and N-oxide of N-methylmorpholin in molar proportions of (0.056-0.168) and (2.8-7) to obtain the product 2n. The compound 2n is esterified in a similar way to that carried out on product 2e, to obtain the compound 2ñ.

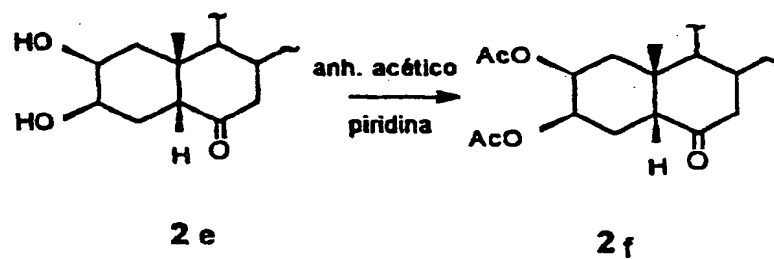
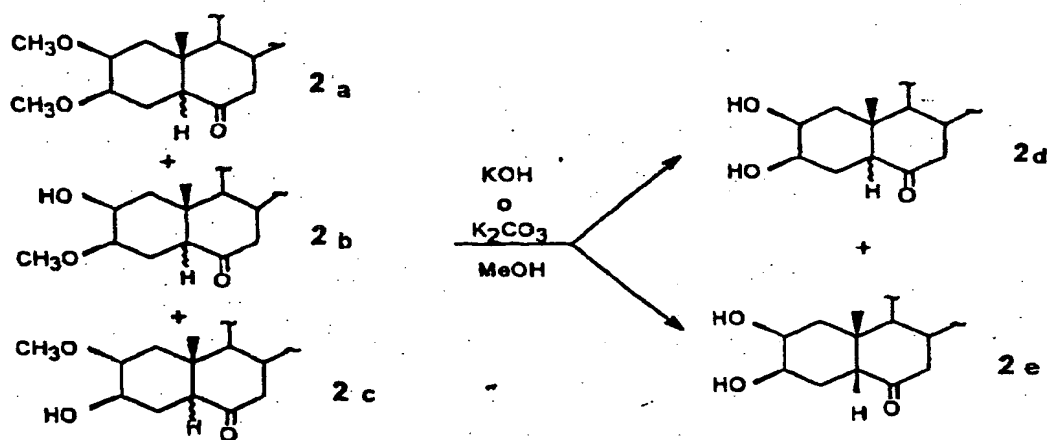
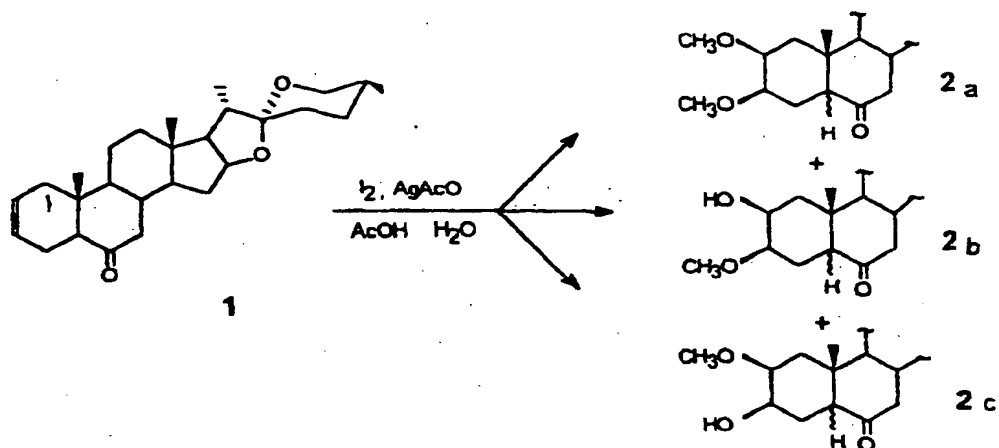
5 [0020] The compound 2o is obtained by the direct oxidation of acetate of diosgenin utilizing between (20-40), (1-3) and (0.5-1) parts in volume of acetone, acetic anhydride and hydrogen peroxide at 35% respectively and sodium acetate in a molar proportion of (1-2), followed by another oxidation with (1-3) parts in volume of the Jones reagent.

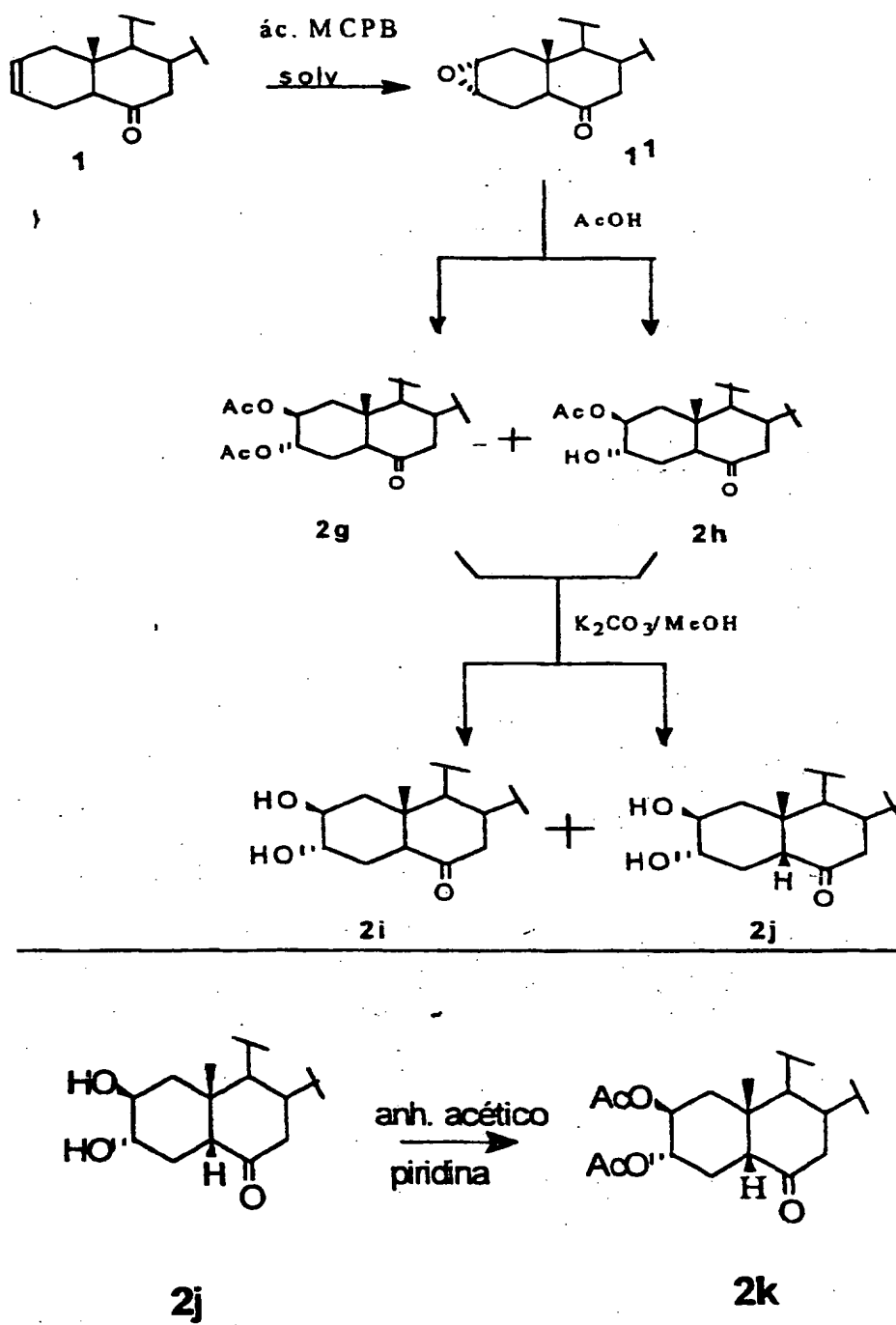
[0021] The saponification of 2o utilizing (10-20) part in volume potassium hydroxide dissolved in ethanol at 5% produces compounds 2p and 2q.

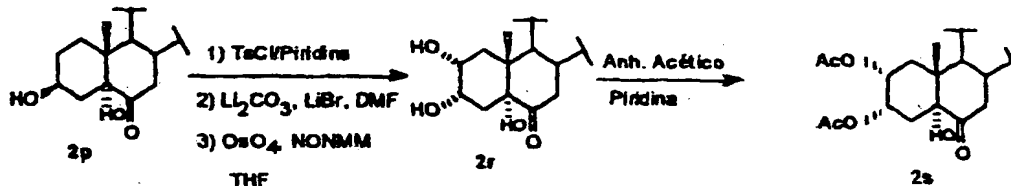
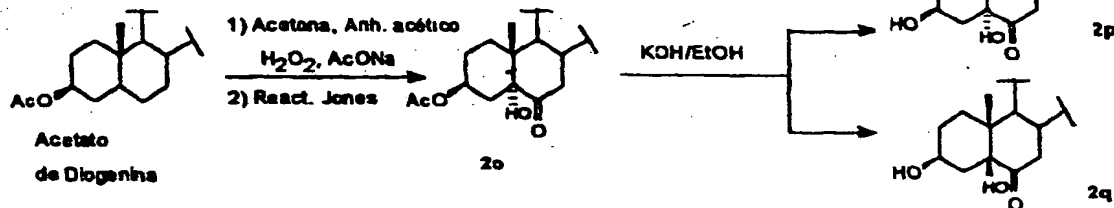
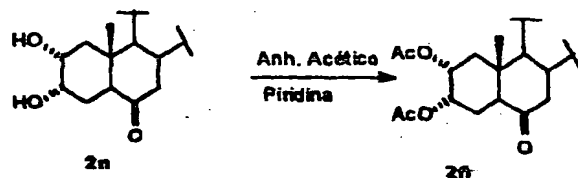
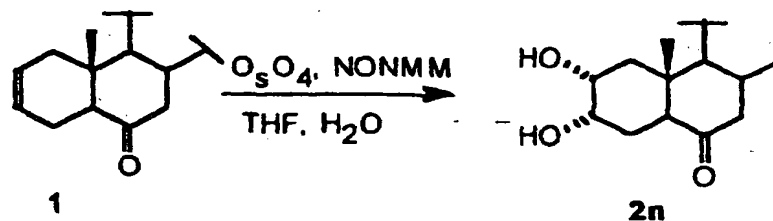
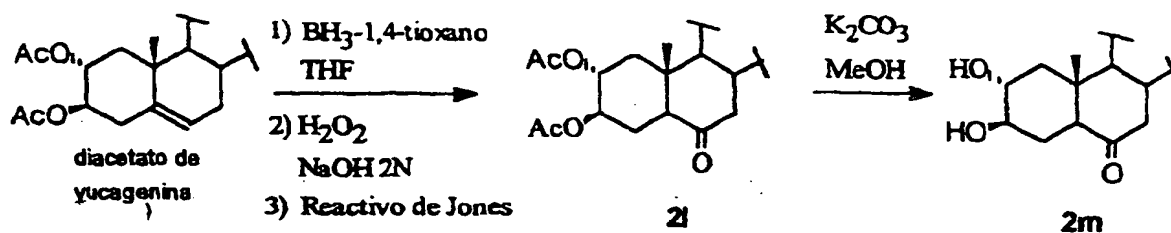
10 [0022] The compound 2p is treated with tosyl chloride in a molar proportion of (1-3) and (2-5) parts in volume of pyridine followed by the deshydrotosylation using a lithium salt in a molar proportion between (9-15) and (8-15) respectively and (1-4) part in volume of dimethylformamide. The oxidation of the double bond is carried out in a similar manner on compound 2n, to obtain the compound 2r.

[0023] The compound 2r is acetylated in the conventional form, to obtain compound 2s.

[0024] The synthetic scheme followed to obtain the products was:







[0025] This invention made possible to obtain twenty new spirobrassinosteroids with oxygenating functions in different positions of the A ring with a different stereochemistry, that demonstrate activity as controllers of plant growth.

[0026] The synthetic process utilizes common chemical reagents most of them with low toxicity.

[0027] The synthesized compounds facilitate the increased growth and development of the plants, as well as their agricultural yields. They are additionally use as an additive in the post-harrest conservation of the flowers.

Examples of the process.

Example 1

- 5 [0028] Six grams (14.5 mmol) of (25R) 5 α -2-espirosten-6-one (1), is dissolved in 67 ml of glacial acetic acid. Next 5.46 g (32.7 mmol) of silver acetate is added. 43.87 g, (15.2 mmol) of iodine is added to this mixture.
 [0029] Subsequently 2.18 mL of a water solution of acetic acid is added and the reaction mixture is heated.
 [0030] When the reaction is concluded sodium chloride is added and the insoluble salts filtered out. The filtrate is
 10 pored on the water by agitation, and then it is filtered by reduced pressure and the solid is dissolved in ethyl acetate.
 [0031] Next it is dried, filtered and the solvent is evaporated.
 [0032] Crude yields of :6.63 g.
 [0033] The crude was purified by column chromatography. They are subsequently mentioned in decreasing order of Rf:

15 -(25R)-2 β , 3 β -diacetoxy-5 α -spirostan-6-one (2a).
 Yield: 0.79 g (1.49 [mmol], 10.2%).
 Melting point: 198-199 °C.

20 -(25R)-2 β -hydroxy-3 β -acetoxy-5 α -spirostan-6-one (2b).
 Yield: 0.784 g (1.61 [mmol], 11.03%).
 Melting point: 204-205 °C.

25 -(25R) 2 β -acetoxy-3 β -hydroxy-5 α -spirostan-6-one (2c).
 Yield: 1.124 g (2.30 mmol, 15.83 %).
 Melting point: 209-210 °C.

[0034] 2.7 g of an impure mixture of the two most polar compounds was also obtained.

Example 2.

30 Synthesis of (25R) 2 β , 3 β -dihydroxy-5 β -spirostan-6-one (2d).

[0035] One gram of the mixture of compounds 2a, 2b and 2c is dissolved in 78 mL of methanol, adds 0.49 g of potassium carbonate is added and flow back. When the reaction is completed the following steps proceeds in the usual
 35 way.

[0036] Crude yields: 700 mg.

[0037] The crude was purified by column chromatography to obtain two products, this being the least polar.

40 Yield: 0.5 g (1,12 mmol, 62.5 %).
 Melting point: 224-225 °C

Example 3.

45 Synthesis of the (25R) 2 β ,3 β -dihydroxy-5 β -spirostan-6-one (2e).

[0038] This compound was isolated like more polar product of the column related in the example of realization 2.

Yield: 0.1 g (0.18 mmol, 11.8%).

50 Melting point: 193-195 °C.

[0039] The compounds referred in this invention can be utilized as the active principles of a formulation that presents properties as vegetal growth regulator and as an additive for the post-herrets conservation of flowers.

55 [0040] As regulator of plant growth the compounds in this invention can be prepared in liquid form or in a water solution, mixing the active ingredient with one or various types of liquid agents including organic solvents such as as ethanol (500-1000 mL) and dimethylformamide (20-60g), among others. Can be applied as well as a solid, or a liquid formulation, etc, mixed with fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, etc.

[0041] When preparing the formula an active surface agent such as tween-20 (0.05-0.1 %) can be added to

improve its dispersability, by preparing a water solution for the concentrated liquid formula for its application to the plant. This formulation results stable to minor temperatures of 35°C for periods until one year.

[0042] The compounds referred in this invention can be applied in concentrations of 10^{-4} to 10 ppm and in a dose within the range of 0.1 to 1000 mg/ha depending on the vegetative state of the plant and the edafoclimatic conditions, among other factors.

[0043] The property as plant growth regulator of the synthesized products was determined by means of bioassays

1. Hypocotyl elongation and expansion of the radish cotyledons

2. Retention of the degradation of the photosynthetic pigments in wheat leaves

[0044] In the first bioassay, solutions with a concentration of the active principle between 0.01-10 [ppm] were employed, to obtain an increase in the length of the hypocotyl between 1.1 ± 0.22 cm, as well as an increment in the weight of the cotyledons. Moreover, the bioactivity of the compounds was corroborated by means of the same field test up to 1Ha with various cultivars, for example:

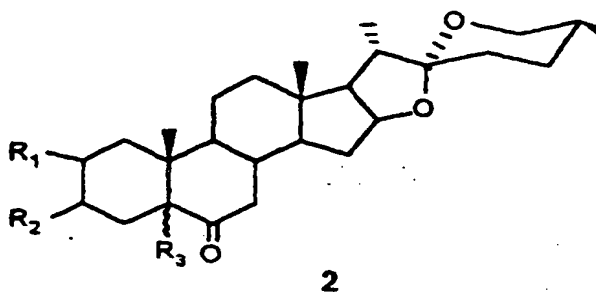
CULTIVAR	CONCENTRATION	YIELD INCREASE (AVERAGE %)
Onion	0.1-1 ppm	21-40 %
Pepper	0.5-1 ppm	8-50 %
Garlic	0.1-0.5 ppm	2-15 %
Potato	0.1-10 ppm	18-25%
Corn	0.1-0.5 ppm	10-47%
Soy bean	0.1-1 ppm	9-34 %
Sorghum	0.1-1 ppm	Aproxim. 15 %
Rice	0.1-1 ppm	12 %
Tomato	0.1-1 ppm	6-11%

[0045] Advantages of the proposed technical solution:

- * Twenty new spirobrassinosteroids with oxygenating functions in different positions of the A ring with different stereochemistry that presented activity as regulator of plant growth have been obtained.
- * The synthetic process employed utilizes common chemicals reagents, the majority with low toxicity.
- * The synthesized compounds allow to increased growth and development of the plants, as well as their agricultural yields. They can also be utilized as an additive in the postcosecha conservation of flowers.

Claims

1. Spirostanones with oxygenating functions in the A ring, as regulator of growth and their preparation procedure, characterized by general formula (2):



where:

Compounds	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
2a	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2b	HO β	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2c	CH ₃ COO β	HO β	H α
2d	HO β	HO β	H α
2e	HO β	HO β	H β
2f	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO β	H β
2g	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2h	CH ₃ COO β	HO α	H α
2i	HO β	HO α	H α
2j	HO β	HO α	H β
2k	CH ₃ COO β	CH ₃ COO α	H β
2l	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO β	H α
2m	HO α	HO β	H α
2n	HO α	HO α	H α
2ñ	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	H α
2o	H	CH ₃ COO β	HO α
2p	H	HO β	HO α
2q	H	HO β	HO β
2r	HO α	HO α	HO α
2s	CH ₃ COO α	CH ₃ COO α	HO α

2. The procedure for the synthesis of derivatives spirobrassinosteroids as claim No. 1 is characterized because such compound are obtained by means of steroidal sapogenin through the following chemistry reactions:

a- cis-hydroxylation β reaction to (25R) 5α-2-spirosten-6-one (1), compound is carry out by preparing between (10- 15) portions in acetic acid volume followed by silver acetate, iodine and water solution of acetic acid in molars proportions of (2-2,5), (1- 1,2), and (0,14- 0,16), to obtain products 2a, 2b and 2c.

b- The saponification of 2a, 2b and 2c, with potassium carbonate or potassium hydroxyde (in molar proportion

of 1,8-2,2) in methanol produces 2d and 2e. Acetilation reaction is carried out on compound 2e and 2f is formed.

c- An epoxidation reaction on the compound (25R) 5 α -2-spirosten-6-one (1) is carried out between (8-12) portions in chloroform volume and MCPB acid in molar proportion of (2-2.5). The synthesized epoxid is opened by using between (18-22) portions in acetic acid volume to obtain compounds 2g and 2h.

d- The saponification of a mixture of compounds 2g and 2h with potassium carbonate or potassium hydroxyde in molar proportion of (1.8-1.2) in methanol, produce compounds 2i and 2j. The compound 2k is obtained by means of a acetilation of the compound 2j, employing equal parts of acetic anhydride and pyridine.

e- The compound 2l is obtained by direct oxidation of the yucagenin diacetate double bond, utilizing (6-7) portions of tetrahydrofurane in volume and borane-1,4-oxatiane solution in molar proportion of (2-2.5), followed by NaOH 2N, solution utilizing (1.5-2.5) portions in volume and (6.5-7) parts in volume of H₂O₂ and successively carried out an oxidation with (3-5) parts in volume of Jones reagent.

f- The saponification of compound 2l was carried out in a similar way as in compounds 2g and 2h, to obtain the compound 2m.

g- The reaction of cis hydroxylation to (25R) 5-2-spirosten-6-one (1) compound, utilizing tetrahydrofurane and H₂O between (10-30) and (1-5) parts in volume respectively followed from the addition of osmium tetroxide and N-oxide of N-methylmorpholine in molar proportions (0.056-0.168) and (2.8-7) is to obtain 2n product. esterified in similar way as product 2e to obtain the compound 2ñ

h- The compound 2o is obtained through direct oxidation of diosgenin acetate utilizing between (20-40), (1-3) and (0.5-1) parts in volume of acetone, acetic anhydride and hydrogen peroxide at 35% respectively and sodium acetate in molar proportion of (1-2) and followed by a further oxidation with (1-3) parts in volume of Jones reagent.

i- The saponification of 2o utilizing (10-20) part in volume of potassium hydroxyde disolution in ethanol at 5% yield the compounds 2p and 2q.

j- Reaction of tosilation to compound 2p with tosyl chloride in molar proportion of (1-3) and (2-5) parts in volume of pyridine followed the deshydrotosilation using a salt of lithium in molar proportion between (9-15) and (8-15) respectively and (1-4) part in volume of dimhetilformamide. The oxidation of the double bond is carried out in the same way as compound 2n to obtain the compound 2r.

k- The acetilation reaction the compound 2r is carry out in similar way as been said in section a) of the reinvin-dication Number 2 in order to give place to product 2s.

3. Spirostanones obtained according to claims 1 and 2 are characterized because their are used as regulator of vegetal growth.
4. Spirostanics analogues of brassinosteroids according to claims from 1 to 3 are characterized because they are utilized as regulators of growth plant and as flowers preservative.
5. Formulation that contains spirostanones or spirostanics analogues of brassinosteroids of claims (1 and 4), characterized by being a water form that contains between 10-4-100 ppm of the active principle and can be applied alone or mixed with herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, etc, that are soluble in water.
6. Use of spirostanones or spirostanics analogues of brassinosteroids of former claims as regulators of growth plant and like flowers preservative.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CU 96/00002

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC 6 : C07J71/00 A01N45/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC 6 : C07J A01N		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DD 273638 A (AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN DER DDR) 22 November 1989 (22.11.89) see page 1, paragraph 1; example 1	1-6
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 116, No.21,25 May 1992 (25.05.92) (Columbus, Ohio, USA), page 777, column 2, abstract No. 214773, TIAN, WEISHENG, "Study of the Rational Use of Steroidal Sapogenins. I. Synthesis of Sapogenins with the A/B Ring Structure Unit of Brassinolide", HUAXUE XUEBAO, 1992, 50(1) 72-77 (Ch) see abstract	1,2
X	A. DAVIDAR ET AL: "Keto-steroids.I. Conversion of Diosgenin to 6. beta-Methylpregn-4-ene-6, alpha., 20-diol-3,16-dione" ZEITSCHRIFT FUR NATURFORSCHUNG, TEIL B:ANORGANISCHE CHEMIE, ORGANISCHE CHEMIE, vol.37B, no.7,1982, pages 892-895 see the whole document	1,2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	R. SCHWARTZ ET AL: "The synthesis of 3-beta-Acetoxy-8-norandrost-5-en-17-one and 3.beta-Acetoxy-8-norpregn-5-en-3B-ol-20-one" REVUE ROUMAINE DE CHIMIE vol.29, no.9.10,1984, pages 755-759 see the whole document	1,2
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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